Tests on Vaccines To Prevent Rubella Highly Effective

Experimental rubella (German measles) vaccines have proved to be more than 90 percent effective in the first field trial conducted during a natural rubella epidemic.

This announcement was made during a news conference held at NIH on Oct. 16 following the annual meeting of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Vaccine Development Branch Contractors.

Dr. Daniel I. Mullally, chief of the Branch, was chairman of the press conference.

Other participants included: Dr. J. Thomas Grayston, chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle; Dr. Saul Krugman, chairman of the Department of Pediatrics, New York University School of Medicine; Dr. Louis Z. Cooper, also of N.Y.U., and Dr. Harvey Liebhaber, assistant professor of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Yale University School of Medicine.

Dr. Grayston reported on results of a test vaccine used on school-age children in Taiwan during a major epidemic which began in January 1968.

(See VACCINES, Page 8)

Dr. Robert Huebner, NCI, Named Chief of Branch

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, whose virus research has produced important findings related to cancer, has been appointed chief of the National Cancer Institute's Viral Carcinogenesis Branch. Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, made the announcement.

Dr. Huebner will also serve as chairman of the Solid Tumor Virus Program of NCI's Special Virus Cancer Program.

He was formerly chief of the Laboratory of Viral Diseases in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. In recent years he has worked closely with the National Cancer Institute in virus-cancer research. These studies—

Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg Is First NIH Nobel Laureate; 2 Grantees Share Prize

Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, the first Federal scientist ever to win a Nobel Prize, responds to one of many questions at a press conference held here Oct. 16. With him are (from left): Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director, NIH; Dr. Robert W. Berliner, Director of Laboratories and Clinics, and Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH.

As his alarm clock began to ring about 7:30 a.m., Wednesday, Oct. 16, the telephone rang also, bringing Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg the news that he had become the first Federal employee ever to win a Nobel Prize. The call came from a Swedish news reporter already in Washington hoping to be the first to interview the newest Nobel Laureate.

Dr. Nirenberg had worked until 3 a.m. and was to have left at 10 that morning for Philadelphia. There he was to receive the Franklin Medal from the University of Pennsylvania and then go on to Columbia University in New York to share the Lousia Gross Horwitz Award.

His first reaction was that he wished to be in the laboratory—to be with his coworkers. A spontaneous reception began at his home and then moved to the Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, National Heart Institute. Later in the morning the official telegram from the Royal Caroline Medical-Chirurgical Institute arrived.

Code Interpreted

Dr. Nirenberg shares the $70,000 prize with NIH grantees, Dr. H. Gobind Khorana of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. Robert W. Holley of the Salk Institute in California, for "discoveries concerning the interpretation of the genetic code and its function in protein synthesis."

At a press conference held shortly after the official announcement, Dr. Nirenberg said, "I'm speechless, just speechless, but I would like to say that it has been truly magnificent working at the NIH."

Dr. Robert Queen, Director of the National Institutes of Health, opened the press confer-

Numerous Nobelists Among NIH-Supported Scientists

Although Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg is the first NIH scientist as well as the first Federally-employed investigator ever to win a Nobel Prize, a former NIH researcher also was accorded this honor after leaving the NIH.

He is Dr. Arthur Kornberg, formerly associated with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, now with Stanford University, who won a Nobel Prize in 1959.

Dr. Holley and Khorana, who share with Dr. Nirenberg the 1968 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, bring to 40 the number of Nobel Prize winners who receive or have received research support from NIH. Of these, 10 won their prizes at the time they were NIH grantees.

(See DR. NIRENBERG, Page 4)
NEWS from PERSONNEL

ANNUAL LEAVE

Only 49 working days remain in the current leave year which ends Jan. 11, 1969. Some employees will have annual leave which, if not used, must be forfeited at the end of the year. They should not delay in consulting with their supervisor so that arrangements can be made for taking this leave.

Questions regarding accumulated leave should be referred to employee’s timekeeper.

ELECTIONS

Limited time off for voting in the general election on Nov. 5 may be authorized under certain conditions. The time off may be charged to administrative leave.

Where the polls are not open at least 3 hours before or after an employee’s regular work hours, he may be permitted to report for work 3 hours after the polls open, or leave work 3 hours before the polls close—whichever requires less time off.

Other Arrangement Possible

If an employee’s voting place is beyond normal commuting distance, and voting by absentee ballot not permitted, the employee may be allowed time off to make the trip to the voting place. This leave is not to exceed a full day.

Pools will be open at the following times:

- Maryland—7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- District of Columbia—8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Virginia—6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

New Trades, Labor Federal Wage System Starts Nov. 3

NIH employees in trade and labor occupations in the Washington Metropolitan Area will be changed over to the new Coordinated Federal Wage System on Nov. 3, according to the Personnel Management Branch.

A new wage schedule will also be effective on that date. If the new schedule is not received at NIH in time for the pay period beginning Nov. 3, the schedule will be applied retroactively.

A detailed explanation of the new system will appear in the next issue of the NIH RECORD.

R&W Investigating Need For Day Care Center

The possibility of providing a day care facility for the children of present and future NIH personnel is being investigated by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association.

A questionnaire has been sent to every NIH employee to determine which type of facility would best serve the needs of our NIH community. A second one will be sent to those who express interest on the first.

The day care center would aid in recruiting personnel who would otherwise not be able to work, supporters of the project idea believe.

Dr. Robert T. Schimke, Former NIH Scientist, Wins Chemistry Award

Dr. Robert T. Schimke, a scientist, formerly with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has won the American Chemical Society’s 1968 Award in Enzyme Chemistry. Dr. Schimke's award-winning research was undertaken while associated with NIAMD's Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology.

He was recognized for his studies of the control of protein levels in mammalian tissues.

Dr. Schimke is now associate professor of pharmacology and biology at Stanford University's School of Medicine.

Research Aids Understanding

His research while at NIAMD resulted in increased knowledge of the biological control of enzyme reactions, particularly in animal tissues.

Dr. Schimke was the first to clearly show that controlling factors of animal enzymes may be different from those in bacteria.

In 1964, while a member of the NIAMD staff, Dr. Schimke was voted “outstanding young scientist of the year” by the Maryland Academy of Sciences.

He will receive the American Chemical Society award at its annual meeting in April.

Dr. Stetten on NIGMS Council

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr. has accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of the National Institutes of Health, announced recently. Dr. Stetten is dean of Rutgers Medical School.
Dr. Seegmiller, NIAMD, To Get Gairdner Award

Dr. J. Edwin Seegmiller, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is one of five scientists chosen to receive a Gairdner Foundation annual achievement award for 1968.

Dr. Seegmiller, chief of the Section on Human Biochemical Genetics, was selected from 125 candidates from all over the world, for his work on the metabolic defects of Lesch-Nyan disease. This disease is an hereditary neurological disorder appearing only in males, but carried genetically by the female.

Children Abnormal

Children with the disorder are mentally retarded, spastic, and afflicted with an aggressive behavioral abnormality.

Dr. Seegmiller has described the cause of the disease as an insufficiency of the enzyme hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (PRTase) in tissues of patients.

Recently, Dr. Seegmiller has found that Lesch-Nyan disease can be detected in fetal cells obtained from amniotic fluid withdrawn in early pregnancy.

The technique makes possible the early in utero detection of a fetus that will be born a male baby afflicted with the disease. Other metabolic errors in a developing fetus may also be detected with this technique.

In states with liberalized laws on medical abortion, such detection will allow mothers the choice of terminating the development of an imperfect fetus.

The $5,000 Gairdner award will be presented on Nov. 22, at the National Club in Toronto, by the Right Hon. W. R. MacDonald, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Two Employee Health Films Stress On-the-Job Safety

Two color films stressing safety will be shown to NIH personnel by the Employee Health Service.

The first movie (12 minutes), "Don't Push Your Luck," is a Golden Eagle award-winning film. It tells the story of a man blinded in an on-the-job accident, and the impact this accident has on his future and his family.

"You and Office Safety" (7 minutes), the companion film, deals with a serious subject in a humorous manner. The movie depicts safety hazards in offices, and offers suggestions toward preventing accidents.

These films will be shown at the following locations: CC auditorium, Tuesday, Nov. 12 at 11:30 a.m. and 12:15 p.m.; Westwood Bldg., Conference Room A, Wednesday, Nov. 13 at 1:30 and 2:15 p.m.; Barlow Bldg., Room 18C10, Thursday, Nov. 14 at 10 a.m. and the Tower Bldg., #1 Room 213, Friday, Nov. 15 at 12 noon, 1:30, 1, 1:30, and 2 p.m.

Dr. Sabin Will Lecture At Jules Freund Seminar In Clinical Ctr. Nov. 6

Dr. Albert Sabin, noted virologist who developed the oral polio vaccine, will be guest lecturer for the 8th annual Jules Freund Memorial Seminar to be held Wednesday, Nov. 6 at 12 noon in the Clinical Center auditorium.

He will speak on "Whither the Search for Viral Etiology of Human Cancer."

The Freund lecture is the first of a series of seminars to be held this year under the auspices of NIH immunologists.

Dr. Sanford Stone, head of the allergy and hypersensitivity section of NIAID's Laboratory of Immunology, is this year's host.

Dr. Sabin is the Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, and Chief, Division of Infectious Diseases, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Research Foundation.

He is known for his work in pneumococcal infection, experimental arthritis, toxoplasmosis, dengue, neurotropic viruses, and, most recently, for studies on the role of viruses in human cancer.

The Freund lecture is a memorial to Dr. Jules Freund, chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Immunology from 1957 until his death in 1960.

Requirements for essential amino acids.

Also successful in the area of plant nutrition, Dr. Reid showed the importance of light in the synthesis of ascorbic acid in the plant. Dr. Reid was a native of Oconomowoc, Wis. She was a member of the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Dr. Sabin, with NIH for more than 30 years, received laurels for her studies in plant and animal research.
NIAMD Produces Movie On Artificial Kidney Use With Aid From MAPB

“Gift of Life,” a new public information film has been produced by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases in collaboration with the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, NIH. The film dramatizes the use of artificial kidneys and the mission of NIAMD's Artificial Kidney Program which involves research and development aimed at building simpler, more efficient and less costly dialyzers.

The 16-millimeter, 15-minute color motion picture is intended for use by television outlets, libraries, universities, civic and voluntary health groups, professional organizations, and school systems.

The film tells the story of "Jeff Winston" who is stricken with kidney disease and subsequent permanent loss of kidney function. He receives treatment with an artificial kidney and is able to lead a normal, active, and useful life.

Twice a week he is connected to an artificial kidney machine in his home to have his blood purified. Without such treatment he would not live.

Medical Arts and Photography Branch employee Elaine Hamilton, her husband Clifford, and their children play leading roles in the picture. Shown are several sequences filmed at the modern artificial kidney center of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Ervin A. Gomboz, chief of the Hemodialysis Center at the V.A. hospital, explains how the artificial kidney works in easy-to-understand terms.

At the film's conclusion, Dr. (See KIDNEY MOVIE, Page 5)

New Movie, 'Gift of Life,' To Be Shown Here Oct. 31

"Gift of Life," a new 15-minute film on NIAMD's Artificial Kidney Program, will be shown at the Clinical Center auditorium next Thursday, Oct. 31 at 10:30 a.m.

A HAPPY COUPLE. Words cannot possibly describe the pride and the feeling evident in this picture of Dr. Nirenberg and his wife and fellow scientist, Dr. Perola Zaltzman-Nirenberg at the press conference held at NIH.

DR. NIRENBERG

(Continued from Page 1)

ience by reading a letter of congratulations to Dr. Nirenberg from DHEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen. In it, Mr. Cohen expressed the "deepest pride" of the entire Department. "Your career," he wrote, "represents public service at its best. Please accept my warmest congratulations on this singular and eminently deserved award."

Dr. Marston added, "On behalf of all of your colleagues at the National Institutes of Health, I would like to extend our warmest congratulations and also to take this opportunity to extend on behalf of NIH congratulations to Dr. Khorana and Dr. Holley."

Commenting on the award, Dr. Robert W. Berliner, Director of Laboratories and Clinics, said: "Dr. Nirenberg's discovery of the key to translation of the genetic code has provided the cornerstone for one of the most important and fascinating developments in modern biological research.

Future Applications Promising

"It has made possible a major increase in our understanding of the way in which genetic information guides the synthesis of living cells and promises in the long run to have many important applications."

"The work of Dr. Nirenberg will undoubtedly be long remembered as a landmark in the understanding of the genetic processes," said NHl Director Dr. Theodore Cooper. "While I am not a geneticist, I think we all share the belief that such information will ultimately have very meaningful application in the prevention of disease."

Dr. J. E. Rall, Director of Intramural Research at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, noted that "Dr. Nirenberg's accomplishments will doubtless be regarded in the history of science as one of the major achievements of the whole scientific enterprise."

"The NIAMD takes a sort of special pride in Marshall," Dr. Rall said. "He joined NIAMD in 1957 immediately after receiving his doctorate in biochemistry and was a senior scientist in our Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism when he first reported the partial cracking of the code. Marshall is most deserving of the Nobel award."

Congratulations at White House

Rounding out an exceptionally busy but exhilarating period following announcement of his Nobel Prize, Dr. Nirenberg also went to the White House where he was congratulated by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Dr. Nirenberg, Holley, and Khorana, working independently, have made major advances in understanding the chemical mechanisms by which genetic language or information is translated into various proteins that determine the nature and characteristics of all living things. Their work has cleared the path for investigators throughout the world to examine in detail many aspects of protein synthesis.

Although all three men are working in basic biochemical researches, the results may someday have unlimited practical application since, in Dr. Nirenberg's own words, "all forms of life on earth use essentially the same language."

In 1959 Dr. Nirenberg began studies at NIH on protein synthesis in cell-free systems, and with amazing rapidity reported a series of observations which are now known throughout the world.

He started by preparing from the bacterium, E. coli, a cell-free system which synthesized protein in the presence of amino acids and energy sources. Then, he showed for the first time that messenger RNA (ribonucleic acid) is required for cell-free protein synthesis.

Synthetic RNA and natural RNA prepared from a virus, greatly stimulated cell-free protein synthesis. Dr. Nirenberg discovered a synthetic RNA containing only one pyrimidine, uracil, serving as a template for the cell-free synthesis of the protein containing only one amino acid, phenylalanine. This single experiment can be said to have "cracked the genetic code."

Further experiments with other synthetic RNAs containing various proportions of purines and pyri-
Coffee Break, Research in Cattle Barn Seen as Influencing Nirenberg's Career

Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg can recall a coffee break and research conducted in an old cattle barn as turning points in his life, according to a University of Florida news release.

These events—on the university campus in the early 1960s—encouraged him to enter the field of genetics and led to his achievement in deciphering the "genetic code" in living cells.

Dr. Nirenberg was awarded a share in the 1968 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine on Oct. 16.

Dr. Nirenberg received two of his degrees from Florida, a B. S. from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1948 and an M. S. in 1952, before going on to obtain his Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Michigan. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa while at Florida.

"Grew Up" in Florida

Dr. Nirenberg "grew up" in Florida. Born in New York City on April 10, 1927, his family moved to Orlando in 1939, where he was graduated from high school in 1945.

Dr. Lewis Berner, George K. Davis and R. L. Shirley—three scientists still on campus—were influential in shaping Dr. Nirenberg's career there, the university reported.

Dr. Berner, chairman of University College's Department of Biological Sciences, was Dr. Nirenberg's faculty advisor in graduate school.

In an article published several years ago in "Floridalumnus," Dr. Nirenberg credited Dr. Berner as "a quiet young man, studious and sort of a gentle person in many ways. I always liked him. He was reliable and a good, hard worker."

Curiosity Aroused

Dr. Davis recalls "he had a very great curiosity for cell biochemistry. When I visited him in Bethesda several years ago, he told me it was because of his contacts with us in the nutrition laboratory that he was influenced into pursuing research in genetics."

"I believe I can remember all my jobs in the labs," Dr. Nirenberg was quoted as saying in the Floridalumnus article. "One of the things that first attracted me toward biochemistry was working with Dr. Davis and Dr. Shirley of the Nutrition Laboratory."

"Biochemistry was almost unknown to the undergraduate courses then, and I got a good introduction to things like radioisotope techniques that were so important in following the metabolism of these organic compounds."

4 Doctors Named DRFR Scientist Administrators

Drs. Charles M. Balch, John J. Gleysteen, Meyer D. Lifschitz, and John P. Kinney have been appointed scientist administrators within the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

They will be involved in the planning and administration of Division programs for biomedical research.

Dr. Balch is serving as a program specialist in DRFR's General Clinical Research Centers Branch, which funds 91 patient-centered clinical research facilities.

Drs. Gleysteen and Kinney are assisting in the Health Research Facilities program, which awards a percentage of Federal funds for construction, renovation, and equipping of biomedical research facilities.

Dr. Lifschitz is working with the Special Research Resources program, which supports resources used for research on an institutional, regional, and national basis.
Swedish Council Offers Two Fellowships to U.S. Biomedical Scientists

The Swedish Medical Research Council is sponsoring two postdoctoral research fellowships in 1969. The Council requested NIH to announce the fellowships which will be awarded to qualified biomedical scientists who are citizens of the United States.

The fellowships will cover maintenance for 12 months of research training in basic or clinical sciences in a government supported institution in Sweden.

In order to prove their eligibility, candidates must have engaged in independent research in one of the health sciences for at least 2 of the last 4 years, and show aptitude in their chosen field. Such evidence may be submitted in the form of scientific bibliography, reports of scientific publications, and references from persons familiar with the applicant's background.

Applicants must also show that they have been accepted by a Swedish training institute and a preceptor.

Arrangements may be made through correspondence between the applicant and a scientist in Sweden, or instead, a senior scientist in the United States may write in the applicant's behalf.

Selection will be made at a committee meeting to be held in Stockholm in October. Final selection will be made at the April 1969 meeting of the Swedish Medical Research Council. Nominees will be notified of the results soon after that date.

New Endocrinology Index Developed by NIAMD

A new bimonthly publication, Endocrinology Index, has been developed by the Scientific Communications Office of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The publication facilitates communication, integration of research and clinical efforts, and literature retrieval in the field of endocrinology.

Based on the National Library of Medicine's Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS), the index was made possible with contract support of Vanderbilt University under the direction of Dr. Grant W. Liddle.

The Endocrinology Index contains an organized listing of references to recently published endocrinology articles from all over the world. It provides a key-word abstract of each citation.

Prevents Information Loss

The new index will serve to prevent endocrinology-related literature from becoming lost in the outpouring of biomedical information.

It also will permit research workers in endocrinology to readily locate the current published work and findings of other investigators in their field.

NIAMD had prepared several experimental issues of current bibliographies in this field. On the basis of the experience and evaluations given by an advisory committee, the present format of the index was developed.

The new publication is the latest in the series of periodicals established by the NIAMD Scientific Communications Office.
Dr. C. P. Li, Noted DBS Virologist, to Retire

Dr. C. P. Li is co-developer of the LSc (Li-Schaeffer) virus strain used in commercial production for Type I live polio vaccine.

Dr. C. P. Li, chief, Virus Biology Section of the Division of Biologies Standards' Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, retires Oct. 31 after nearly 20 years of service with the Federal government.

Dr. Li first joined NIH in 1949, when he received a 2-year fellowship in the National Microbiological Institute. From 1951 to 1955, he served as a medical bacteriologist in the Communicable Disease Center's poliomyelitis research program. During that time, he conducted studies on the development of attenuated poliovirus strains for possible live polio vaccine production.

Developed Virus Strain

In 1954, with Dr. Morris Schaeffer, he developed the LSc (Li-Schaeffer) virus strain, later selected as the commercial production strain for Type I live polio vaccine.

In 1955, he returned to NIH as a medical bacteriologist in DBS, where he continued his poliomyelitis vaccine studies.

In 1956, Dr. Li undertook research on natural antimicrobial agents from sea mollusks. He has since published numerous papers on this subject, including his studies on the antibacterial, antitumor activity of certain marine fauna. He is internationally recognized as an authority in this field.

Dr. Li was born in Hsiang-Hsiang, Hunan, China. He received his M.D. in 1925 from Yale-in-China, and served his internship at the Hunan-Yale Hospital. During the ensuing 24 years, he held various teaching and research posts in Chinese medical colleges and universities; served for 3 years as Expert in Bacteriology with the National Health Adminis-

Creation of Active Artificial Ribosomes May Increase Understanding of Cancer

Ribosomes that perform just like the ones in living cells have been created artificially for the first time by scientists partially supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The University of Wisconsin geneticists have produced active hybrid ribosomes by combining separated parts of ribosomes taken from different kinds of bacteria. In doing so they may have opened a new road toward better understanding of diseases such as cancer.

Ribosomes are submicroscopic protein-making "machines" inside all cells. Proteins, in turn, are "building blocks" that enable organisms to grow and develop.

Earlier this year, these same researchers—Masayasu Nomura and Peter Traub—reassembled an active ribosome after breaking it down into its molecular components—that is, RNA and protein macromolecules.

In that experiment, only ribosomes from one kind of bacteria were involved.

When they reported their first ribosome reassembly, Nomura and Traub noted that macromolecules from yeast or rabbit liver ribosomes would not work in place of similar macromolecules from bacterial ribosomes. Because of this finding, production of "artificial" ribosomes seemed highly unlikely.

Macromolecules Interchangeable

Now, in an extension of their original work, Nomura and Traub have found that similar macromolecules from ribosomes of distantly related bacteria are often interchangeable.

This was demonstrated when several different artificial ribosomes were produced by blending ribosome parts from different species of bacteria.

With this technique researchers can now test directly how different parts of ribosomes are involved in the cell's protein-making process.

In addition, a long-range result of this research may be a more complete understanding of diseases caused by unregulated growth of cells.

For example, a deeper knowledge of protein production and its regulation by normal cells could possibly be carried over to a study of unregulated protein production by ribosomes of cancer cells.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

10/3—Dr. Richard G. Hansford, England, Section on Intermediary Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Bertram Sacktor, NICHD, Baltimore City Hospitals.
10/3—Dr. Stephen Shaw, England, Section on Neurophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Eldon L. Eagles, NINDB, Bldg. 31, Rm. 8A52B.
10/3—Dr. John Utting, England, Laboratory of Physical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Leonard D. Kohn, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. B11.
10/3—Dr. David H. Christopher, England, Laboratory of Technical Development. Sponsor: Dr. Robert L. Bowman, NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3D18.
10/7—Dr. Armando M. Albert, Spain, Section on Cellular Physiology. Sponsor: Dr. W. Wayne Kieley, NIH, Bldg. 3, Rm. 4.
10/7—Dr. David H. Christopher, England, Laboratory of Technical Development. Sponsor: Dr. Robert L. Bowman, NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3D18.
10/7—Dr. Angelo Fontana, Italy, Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Joseph C. Robinson, NICHD, Bldg. 12A, Rm. 306B.
10/8—Dr. Takehiko Amano, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 6D20.
10/14—Dr. Nikolaus Kaubisch, West Germany, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 330.

The four seated employees, all with Housekeeping Service Section, have been cited for their sustained superior performance. (L to r) William Noble, foreman; Samuel Byrd, Sylvester Gateshead, and Clinton Jameson. (Standing) Grover Fletcher, head, HSS, and D. R. Cushing, chief, OSB.

In his opening speech Dr. Goodman describes technology in medicine as tools to perform medical tasks.

In his concluding statement Dr. Goodman said, "these are most exciting times in which to be a member of the engineering and scientific community. To be actively involved with the care and well-being of one's fellowman is challenging, fulfilling, and rewarding."

Dr. Leroy C. McLaren Appointed To NIGMS Training Committee

Dr. Leroy C. McLaren, professor of microbiology and Chairman of the Department of Microbiology at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, has been appointed to the Microbiology Training Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.
NHI, Cited for Its 'Medical Leadership,' Receives Hemophilia Foundation Award

The National Heart Institute received the National Hemophilia Foundation’s Research and Scientific Achievement award for 1968 at the Foundation’s annual Trustees Dinner in New York, Oct. 26.

In making the presentation, Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous, chairman of the Medical Advisory Council for the Foundation, cited the Institute for its "medical leadership . . . tremendous stimulation and support of research activities directly related to the study and treatment of hemophilia."

Dr. Brinkhous observed that without the overall interest and support of NHI, much of the important work in the study of coagulation and in the development of the newly available blood products might have never been done.

In accepting the award for the Institute, NHI Director Dr. Theodore Cooper pointed out that there was still a tremendous effort that must be made in the area of blood and blood products. The mechanisms of blood coagulation are still poorly understood, and much basic work needs to be done.

New Treatments Predicted

When the clotting process is clearly understood, noted Dr. Cooper, new treatments not only for hemophilia but for scores of other diseases associated with abnormal clotting, including perhaps coronary heart disease, may be in the offing.

With specific therapy available for hemophilia, the nation’s total supply of donated blood would be increased by one-sixth since at present blood must be used to prevent or treat crises in the hemophiliacs, Dr. Cooper added.

A new program begun in 1966, the Institute’s National Blood Resources Program, is committed to finding ways to meet the steadily accelerating demands for blood and blood fractions through improvements in technology that will make possible the more efficient production, storage, and distribution of blood products.

The program is a cooperative endeavor involving NHI and other Federal and non-Federal agencies concerned with the acquisition, processing, distribution, usage, or study of blood.

Other Awards Made

In addition to the principal award made to NHI, the Behavioral Sciences Award was presented to Dr. Frances P. Connor, Department of Special Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Dr. Murray Thelin Award was presented to Dr. Judith G. Pool, Stanford University.

Last year the Research and Scientific Achievement Award was given jointly to the American Red Cross and the American Association of Blood Banks.

HEW Film Forum Features Programs on Racial Issues

The HEW Film Forum has started a series of documentary films to be shown every other Wednesday in the Main Auditorium, HEW North, from 12 to 1 p.m.

The first film, a CBS documentary, Of Black America, was shown last Wednesday.

The topic of the series is Race in America: Conversations Between Black and White.

VACCINES

(Continued from Page 4)

He used three strains of a live attenuated (weakened) vaccine HPV-77, developed by Drs. Harry M. Meyer, Jr. and Paul D. Parkman of the Division of Biologies Standards.

One-half of Dr. Grayston’s study group, composed of Taiwanese children in the first through fourth grades, received no vaccine. One-fourth received one of three strains of the vaccine, produced by three different pharmaceutical companies.

The other fourth received an injection of Salk polio vaccine (which would not affect the course of rubella) to serve as an injected control group.

Participants Not Immune

Since the last rubella epidemic on Taiwan had occurred in 1957, the participants could not have built up previous immunity to the disease.

Examinations three times a week after inoculation revealed that during the epidemic rubella rash had occurred in half of the unvaccinated children.

Children vaccinated prior to exposure, however, received more than 90 percent effective protection against clinical rubella. No virus spread from a vaccinated person to an unvaccinated one.

Since the length of protection afforded by the vaccine remains to be determined, according to Dr. Grayston, girls were not included in the testing. It was felt that it was best for them to contract the natural disease which is known to confer immunity through the childhood years.

The antibody levels of the Taiwanese children will be tested for several years to determine the length of protection.

Drs. Meyer and Parkman developed the H-I (hemagglutination-inhibition) test which detects immunity to rubella for years after infection. They previously reported finding antibodies (produced in the blood by the vaccine to ward off the disease) for at least 3 years after injection of the vaccine.

Dr. Krugman expressed the hope that the rubella vaccine, when licensed, will be as effective as the vaccine introduced in 1963 to combat measles. He said there had been a remarkable decline in the number of measles cases since that time.

Dr. Krugman said a German measles vaccine would probably be administered to children over one year of age in a single inoculation.

Dr. Liebhaber also discussed rubella vaccine trials conducted by Drs. Dorothy Horstman and Robert McCollum at Yale.

Researchers hope that the vaccine, now and as later modified, will produce the same long-lasting immunity as does the natural disease. In addition, they hope that by vaccinating the child and adolescent population no rubella will be